

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

INGLEWOOD GENERAL PLAN

=====

CONSERVATION ELEMENT

=====

INGLEWOOD GENERAL PLAN

ADOPTED OCTOBER 21, 1997

**Prepared by
Community Development and Housing Department
City of Inglewood**

**One Manchester Boulevard
Inglewood, California 90301**

=====

TABLE OF CONTENTS

=====

I.	Introduction	1
	A. Purpose of Conservation Element	1
	B. Consistency of Conservation Element with the General Plan	2
	C. Goal of the Conservation Element	5
II.	Oil and Gas Production	6
III.	Water Production	9
IV.	Storm Drains and Waste Water	13
V.	Solid Waste and Toxic Waste	17
VI.	Air Pollution	22

Appendix

Information Sources	26
Negative Declaration	27
City Council Resolution	28

=====

I. INTRODUCTION

=====

A. PURPOSE OF CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The purpose of the Conservation Element is to plan for the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources found within the jurisdiction of the City of Inglewood. Such resources include water, soils, natural gas and oil, and air. Other resources including forests, wildlife, fisheries, shorelines and agricultural land, that may be addressed in conservation elements, are not found in Inglewood. Section 65302(d) of the California Government Code requires that a Conservation Element be prepared as part of Inglewood's General Plan.

B. CONSISTENCY OF CONSERVATION ELEMENT WITH THE GENERAL PLAN

The State of California guidelines for the Conservation Element state that the purpose of this element "overlaps provisions found in the open-space, land use, safety and circulation elements. It differs, however, from other portions of the general plan in that *it is almost exclusively oriented towards natural resources.*" Inglewood, being a fully urbanized city, has virtually none of the conservable natural resources cited in the State guidelines. Therefore, of the seven mandated elements that constitute Inglewood's General Plan, the Conservation Element is the least likely to impose policy or standards upon development. Nonetheless, there are urban activities that have the potential to degrade such resources as water and air, and can be addressed in the General Plan. Within this capacity, the relationships between the Conservation Element and the other elements are discussed below.

1. LAND USE ELEMENT

The Land Use Element is the guide for long-range planning in the City of Inglewood upon which the preservation of existing uses and the development of new uses should occur. The Land Use Element can establish land use criteria to limit or prohibit activities that have the potential to contaminate the environment and is therefore consistent with the purpose of the Conservation Element.

2. CIRCULATION ELEMENT

The Circulation Element identifies primary arterial routes in the City in order to efficiently coordinate land use development

decisions and accessibility. Theoretically, the Circulation Element could establish routes that would access or impact resource sites. However, it is not projected that this will occur. As a result, there is no inconsistency between these two elements.

3. HOUSING ELEMENT

The primary purpose of the Housing Element is to implement a comprehensive program to ensure that all citizens can be provided decent and affordable housing. While there is no direct relationship between the policies and programs of the Housing Element and the Conservation Element, the latter can identify measures to minimize the contamination of air, water and soil and thereby abet the provision of a decent habitable environment. In this capacity, the provisions of the Housing Element and Conservation Element are consistent.

4. OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

The Open Space Element provides a long-range plan for the preservation and management of existing open space and the possible provision of additional open space within the City. The maintenance of open space is compatible with the purpose of the Conservation Element to protect resources within the environment, so the provisions of the Open Space Element and the Conservation Element are consistent.

5. NOISE ELEMENT

The Noise Element identifies possible sources of noise in a

community and seeks ways to mitigate them. There is no direct relationship between the policies of the Noise Element and Conservation Element. As a result, there is no inconsistency between these two documents.

6. SAFETY ELEMENT

The Safety Element establishes policies and programs to protect the City from risks associated with various natural and man-made hazards. These policies are quite compatible with the intent of the Conservation Element to protect natural resources. For example, provisions in the Safety Element can lessen the chances of hazards that may pollute the air or water drainage systems. The provisions of the Safety Element and the Conservation Element are consistent.

C. GOAL OF THE CONSERVATION ELEMENT

The scope of the Inglewood Conservation Element is confined by two factors: the complete urbanization of Inglewood has appreciably limited any remaining natural resources to be conserved, and possible local responsibility on many issues has been preempted by county, state and federal programs and regulations. However, within the parameters left for City oversight, the goal of this Element is to promote the conservation, protection and effective use of natural resources in the City and region through locally initiated action as well as cooperation with adjacent cities, county, state and federal agencies.

There are five specific areas of conservation and/or protection that are identified and discussed in this document:

1. Oil and gas production.
2. Water production and provision for domestic use.
3. Storm water runoff and waste water (effecting beach and ocean pollution).
4. Hazardous waste and solid waste disposal (effecting soil and ground water pollution).
5. Air pollution.

Additionally, the Open Space Element of the Inglewood General Plan addresses the conservation of open space and park land.

II. OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

A major focus for conservation elements is to identify and establish criteria for the preservation and proper utilization of such natural resources as rock, sand, gravel, ores and other mineral deposits. Within Inglewood, the only extractable resource known to exist is oil with the possibly associated presence of natural gas.

Inglewood straddles a line of oil deposits that generally runs southeast-to-northwest from the Rosecrans Hills to the Baldwin Hills, paralleling the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone. (Refer to the Inglewood Safety Element.) Oil production, in terms of the number of wells, was greater in previous decades although substantial oil extraction still occurs in the Baldwin Hills. Within Inglewood, there is only one remaining active oil well site, the seven acre Brea Oil Company site at Eucalyptus Avenue and Hyde Park Boulevard. Until 1997, there had also been a small site within the north parking lot at Hollywood Park.

The oil deposits in this oil field have been reduced after nearly a century of oil extraction but there may be sufficient remaining oil--and even untapped deposits--for continued extraction and even new exploratory drilling. Furthermore, oil extraction technology may make technical advances to permit additional production from previously depleted areas. In such events, the following provisions can be applied to enable the further development of this resource:

1. Slant-drilling techniques allow multiple wells to be consolidated within relatively small, enclosed spaces that do not need to be directly over the deposits. As a result, large undeveloped sites do not need to be preserved for future production. Instead, small vacant sites--or portions of sites--throughout Inglewood in commercial and especially industrial areas may be usable for siting new wells.
2. The City of Inglewood has a permit-issuance procedure (Special Use Permit) to evaluate any future oil drilling sites based on their locality, accessibility and potential impact on adjacent land uses. Appropriate impact-mitigating conditions of development and operation can be imposed to enable the safe extraction of oil within certain areas in this urbanized community. Additionally, an Oil Well Permit is issued by the City Council for each well within an approved drilling site. This permit allows the Inglewood Fire Department to regulate and enforce safe operating conditions at each well site.
3. Mitigating measures and limitations that may be imposed upon oil well site proposals with these permits include:
 - a. Oil production facilities should be prohibited within residential neighborhoods. If a prospective site is located within a different land use but is adjacent to a residential neighborhood, visual and noise buffering measures should be required. If such measures will not adequately protect the residential neighborhood from impacts arising from the proposed well development and/or operation, a Special Use Permit should not be issued for

this site.

- b. Any oil well facility, if visible from public streets or other visually sensitive areas, should be screened with permanent walls or fencing and landscaping. Temporary, mobile drilling rigs should be used for drilling and servicing oil wells; permanent derricks should not be permitted.
- c. Oil well sites should be constructed with stringent preventive provisions to protect the environment from fire, blowouts, rupture, spillage and other potential upset conditions and hazardous events. Extractive operations that could contaminate underground water resources or induce ground subsidence should be prohibited. The California Division of Oil and Gas has established mandatory minimum standards for drilling operations and oil extraction with respect to all below-grade activities. Additionally, such operations must be in compliance with development and operational provisions arising from the California Environmental Quality Act to mitigate any potentially adverse impacts.
- d. Oil should be transported from well sites to storage and refinery locations using underground pipes which have a greatly decreased likelihood of accidental spillage than do surface delivery methods.

=====

III. WATER PRODUCTION

=====

The townsite of Inglewood was established in 1888 primarily due to the abundant availability of water from a natural artesian spring located in what is now Vincent (Centinela) Park. At that time, the region around Inglewood was either agricultural or unused land that permitted the aquifers to be naturally recharged after each rain and upon which there was little domestic demand to withdraw the water.

A century later, the artesian spring has not flowed for many decades. The land above its aquifers has been completely urbanized and developed with buildings, paved streets and parking lots. Much of the rainwater that could recharge the aquifers now drains off these buildings and hard surfaces directly into the ocean via gutters, drains and flood channels. Furthermore, water wells in the region utilize much of the remaining water to serve the domestic and commercial needs of this urban region and therefore water levels must be continually replenished using surplus water whenever available. Inglewood is located in the Adjudicated West Coast Water Basin district from which it withdraws its allocation of ground water. The California Department of Water Resources is the regional watermaster that monitors both aquifer levels and compliance by various member water districts in withdrawing their allocation of ground water.

Water is now such an extremely precious resource that it must also be imported great distances to satisfy both the current and

future demands of southern California's huge and growing population. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is the primary agency responsible for the delivery of water from northern California and the Colorado River and its distribution to local water agencies. Therefore, the regional nature of the MWD preempts the purview of this Element. Furthermore, the provision of water by local water agencies including the City of Inglewood water service is regulated by the California Department of Health Services which preempts local jurisdictions regarding standards for water quality.

Nonetheless, there are some local policies that can assist in the maintenance of water standards and the efficient utilization of a scarce resource. These policies fall into three categories:

1. Protect aquifers and water sources. The City of Inglewood operates three wells immediately south of the city that draw from the local aquifer to supplement the City's supply of imported MWD water. Of primary concern is to prevent contamination of the ground water by surface contaminants leaching into the soil. Secondly, the City's wells are now pumping from a zone where the water contains natural gas, color, iron and manganese which must be treated to assure the water meets safe drinking water standards. Both of these are regional concerns since the aquifers extend far beyond the jurisdiction of Inglewood and are vulnerable to contamination in many other locations.
2. Reduce the ever-increasing demand being placed on the aquifers and on the statewide water sources. Individually, any

reduction in water usage may seem inconsequential; but cumulatively, if hundreds of thousands of households and businesses in the region were to use water more efficiently or conservatively, the reduction in water demand would be significant. While such devices as low-flow showerheads and toilets can help, as can a greater use of xeriscape plants in landscaping, the greatest opportunity to reduce water demand will be a greater utilization of reclaimed water. This entails both companies reusing their water in their manufacturing processes and the use of reclaimed water where potable water is not needed.

In southern California, the greatest potential use for reclaimed water is the extensive reliance on irrigation systems to sustain landscaping. Unfortunately, the infrastructure to deliver reclaimed water throughout the community does not yet exist and will be costly to provide. Nonetheless, large users of irrigation water, such as public parks, golf courses, cemeteries, large commercial and entertainment complexes, and freeway landscaping can justify the cost of installing separate pipe systems to deliver reclaimed water and thereby reduce their reliance on more costly water from potable water sources. In Inglewood, such a system serving certain large users of reclaimed water has been constructed and all City parks and the Inglewood Park Cemetery use treated waste water from the Hyperion Treatment Plant in the City of Los Angeles. The Hollywood Park racetrack and casino complex and the Inglewood Unified School District are expected to also

utilize this reclaimed water for irrigation.

3. Maintain a water quality monitoring system to insure continued compliance with state standards. Both the Inglewood municipal water service, which serves most of the City, and the Southern California Water Company, which serves portions of south Inglewood in addition to other communities, must test their well water and imported water (supplied by MWD through the West Basin Municipal Water District) on a weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual schedule depending upon the type of chemical being tested for or upon past water quality data. Bacteriological testing occurs weekly. Maximum allowable contaminant levels are established by the California Department of Health Services and are typically more stringent than federal standards.

In addition to testing for contaminants (chemicals that are potentially hazardous to public health), drinking water is also tested for chemicals that affect such aesthetic qualities of water as taste, odor and appearance.

In compliance with State law, which has the strongest requirement for water quality information in the nation, all water suppliers must annually prepare a water quality report that is distributed to customers.

=====

IV. STORM DRAINS AND WASTE WATER

=====

Among the most valuable and vulnerable natural resources for southern California are its ocean and beaches. Although most cities, including Inglewood, have no shoreline or beach within their jurisdictions, such inland cities can be major contributors to the pollution of ocean waters and beaches. This occurs with the discharge of surface water, usually rain runoff, through storm drains and flood control channels directly into the ocean, and with the discharge of effluent from sewage treatment plants into the ocean. The discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system has become a major concern for both local and regional agencies, and education and enforcement programs by these agencies are the primary means of mitigating this problem.

STORM DRAINS

The City of Inglewood is situated on the upper portion of the local watershed. As a result, the city is not in the "path" of any upstream runoff so that, with local storm drains and street gutters, Inglewood is not susceptible to flooding. In 1974, the Federal Insurance Administration determined that the likelihood of flooding in Inglewood was less than one percent in any year. The following year, the federal flood hazard map for Inglewood was rescinded.

Nonetheless, the lack of flood hazard does not relieve the community from being responsible about how the flood control system

is used. As with other cities, Inglewood's local drainage systems tie into the regional flood control system managed by the County of Los Angeles. Because of the urbanization of the region, most runoff commences flowing from private property into street gutters that then conduct the water into the drains. In this process, the rainwater can wash many surface contaminants, ranging from motor oil to pesticides, pet wastes and common litter into the drainage system. Further aggravating the problem, street gutters and storm drain openings are often misused to purposely discard used motor oil, yard wastes and other litter.

Because Inglewood is located at the upper part of the local watershed, runoff is discharged in various directions. Most of the city drains southward into the Dominguez Channel that flows south to the Los Angeles Harbor. Most of north Inglewood drains westward into Centinela Creek that flows west into Ballona Creek and thence to Santa Monica Bay. The northern part of the Morningside Park neighborhood drains northward to Ballona Creek and ultimately to Santa Monica Bay. Therefore, the businesses and residents of Inglewood can affect the coastal and ocean environment despite being a landlocked jurisdiction.

A regional program has been established to reduce storm drain pollution. In 1996, Los Angeles County and 85 cities were required to adopt a plan, known as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, to comply with the federal Clean Water Act. Under this plan, the county and cities are required to:

1. Visit businesses to educate owners about storm water regulations and the penalties for illegally dumping into storm

drains. Such visits should occur once every five years at manufacturing sites, and twice every five years at gas stations and restaurants.

2. Require periodic sweeping to remove oil, grease and debris from parking lots of 25 spaces or more.
3. Increase the frequency of sampling storm drain pollution by County agencies to assess which measures are more successful.

This program will supplement an earlier requirement that cities stencil warnings over individual storm drain openings that advise against discarding litter into the drains.

WASTE WATER

Virtually all properties in this community are connected to an Inglewood municipal sewer system that, in turn, is connected to a regional sewage treatment and outfall system. (A few residential properties in northwest Inglewood are connected to the Los Angeles municipal sewer system.) While residential and most commercial sewage contains some kitchen and toilet wastes, it is mostly water from sinks, showers, washing machines and toilets. Most of this waste water is discharged into the ocean after a multi-step treatment at a County Sanitation District treatment plant in Carson to remove most solids in the form of sludge and to reduce the organic contamination of the effluent. The system still relies on any remaining contaminants being diluted and dispersed in ocean water several miles offshore.

Recently, some waste water is being reclaimed with additional treatment so that, while not potable, it may be used for such purposes as irrigation (see the preceding section on Water

Production). The use of reclaimed water is doubly beneficial. It reduces the amount of effluent that must be discharged into the ocean and it reduces the amount of fresh water that must be imported or pumped from underground sources. At present, the quantity of reclaimed water is an extremely small fraction of the waste water that is discharged into the ocean, but as regional water demand increases and water becomes an even more valuable and costly resource, reliance on reclaimed water to partly assuage the demand will also increase.

=====

V. SOLID WASTE AND TOXIC WASTE

=====

SOLID WASTE

In the early part of this century, most garbage was burned at local city dumps, but this practice was phased out and eventually prohibited after the Second World War due to severe air pollution problems. All solid waste generated in Inglewood must now be buried in sanitary landfills. Individual cities like Inglewood do not maintain their own landfills but rather must utilize regional facilities usually located in outlying canyons. A major environmental problem is the lack of suitable--or politically acceptable--sites to establish enough new landfills to accommodate the solid waste generated by the region's ever-growing population. Conserving remaining landfill capacity, by reducing the materials that are put into them, is therefore a concern of regional significance. The California Integrated Waste Management Board, a unit of the state Environmental Protection Agency, oversees landfill operations and has set mandatory waste reduction goals for all agencies that use landfills. The first goal of a 25 percent reduction between 1990 and 1995 was met by the City of Inglewood, which contracts with a private refuse hauler to service all residences and businesses in the city. An additional 25 percent reduction must be met by the year 2000.

The City of Inglewood has several programs to achieve this goal for 2000 by reducing the generation of solid waste materials

at their sources. Commercial and industrial businesses have long been charged by the volume of refuse picked up. Now, residential refuse pickup is also charged by volume to encourage the removal and recycling of reusable materials. There are several commercial recyclers within Inglewood and many more in adjacent communities to purchase such materials as glass, plastic, aluminum and newspaper. Under a program established by the California Department of Conservation to encourage household recycling, many commercial recyclers are conveniently located at neighborhood supermarkets. To increase the recycling of these materials, the City of Inglewood will have to consider establishing a curbside recycling program whereby residents place these materials into a separate container which is picked up during the regular refuse collection.

The City also encourages and educates residents on how to convert green waste (lawn cuttings, leaves, etc.) into compost in their backyards. Using this compost as a natural soil amendment not only reduces waste but also reduces the homeowners' need for commercial fertilizers.

Commercial and industrial generators of recyclable solid waste and green waste are being referred by the City to contract directly with available commercial recyclers. Not only do businesses reduce the costs of their solid waste removal, they may be reimbursed for their recyclable materials.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Household hazardous wastes are wastes from products purchased by the general public for household use which may pose a hazard to human health or to the environment if improperly treated, disposed

or otherwise handled. Such products include paint, paint products, caustic cleaners, pesticides, herbicides, batteries, gasoline, motor and diesel oil, other petroleum-based products, and other materials with toxic properties.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, with subsequent amendments, requires local jurisdictions to prepare a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE). After a series of public hearings, the Inglewood City Council adopted the Inglewood HHWE in October 1991. This document sets forth Inglewood's plans and programs for reducing household hazardous wastes that would be sent to landfills.

Throughout the year, Los Angeles City, the County of Los Angeles and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County conduct county-wide household hazardous waste collection events. Because the City of Inglewood pays a surcharge for waste disposal at permitted landfills, Inglewood residents are entitled to participate in such collection events. Information about the time and place of these collection events, also called "round-ups," is disseminated by the City of Inglewood in a community-distributed magazine and with other notices at such public places as libraries and parks.

The City of Inglewood also administers a separate used motor oil recycling program which is funded by the California Used Oil Recycling Fund that is administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. This fund is maintained by a surcharge placed on the purchase of all motor oil in the state. With this program, the City provides its residents with collection containers

for their used motor oil. These containers can then be turned in at state-certified used oil recycling centers in Inglewood whose locations and hours of operation are similarly promoted by the City. Participants in this program receive a rebate from the state-certified centers.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND TOXIC WASTES

Due to the increasing use of hazardous and toxic chemicals in various manufacturing processes, and due to the increasing appreciation of how potentially harmful these chemicals can be to humans and to the environment, the proper storage and disposal of these chemicals are critical to protecting and conserving the quality of air, water and soils.

The Inglewood Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Officer is responsible for reviewing plans for the use of such materials, for maintaining an inventory of sites using specific chemicals, for the periodic inspection of site conditions including the safe storage of these chemicals, and for verifying the safe disposition of unwanted hazardous materials and toxic wastes. Article 80 of the Uniform Fire Code sets forth criteria and procedures for the use and storage of such materials, for the maintenance of equipment and containers, and for the provision of safety systems to contain spills, suppress fire or explosion, etc.

Each of the four fire stations in Inglewood has personnel and equipment to respond to hazardous materials spills and other problems, in addition to a specialized hazardous materials (Hazmat) team that responds from Fire Station No. 1 in Inglewood's civic center. If needed, the Inglewood Fire Department can also call

upon the Los Angeles County Hazmat team to provide additional expertise in identifying hazardous materials and in determining how best to respond to the problem. While the Inglewood Fire Department can clean up most minor spills, the City of Inglewood also contracts with a hazardous materials specialist to remove and appropriately dispose of larger spills or particularly hazardous materials.

Asbestos presents additional hazardous problems. Asbestos removal is regulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) which has specific containment and air monitoring procedures for its removal. The material must be properly disposed in landfill facilities authorized by the AQMD.

=====

VI. AIR POLLUTION

=====

Air quality has been a major concern within the Los Angeles region since the end of the Second World War. Initially, to reduce air pollution, commonly referred to as smog, local cities banned the use of incinerators to burn trash. But it became apparent that other factors, particularly automobile emissions, were contributing to a worsening air pollution problem as the region's population continued to grow. It also became apparent that air quality was a regional problem that could not be adequately addressed by separate local agencies. Various regional agencies were thereafter created, leading to the establishment of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) in 1976 which oversees virtually all of southern California except San Diego County and Imperial County.

The principal goal of the AQMD is to bring the region's air quality into compliance with state and federal air standards. The AQMD has adopted an Air Quality Management Plan that establishes criteria and goals for business, industry and local government that, when implemented, are intended to achieve the desired air standards.

The Air Quality Management Plan is an extensive program and is subject to future revision. Therefore, due to its potential variability, this Element will not address the specific provisions and requirements of the Plan beyond citing it for reference. However, examples of pollution-reducing measures within the Plan include

reducing volatile emissions from factories and refineries, reducing airborne particulate matter from factories and construction sites, reducing numbers of vehicles being driven while increasing the utilization of high occupancy vehicles and alternative transportation, requiring improvements to engine efficiency to decrease emissions, and increasing the use of clean fuel vehicles. Most of the Plan is being implemented and/or enforced at the district or federal level, although local agencies have been delegated some implementation and enforcement responsibilities.

An example of local responsibility includes compliance with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Agency's (MTA) Congestion Management Plan, which seeks to reduce vehicle-miles traveled and the resulting automobile emissions, and includes a specific program known as the Deficiency Plan. The Deficiency Plan assesses the probable impacts on local and regional mobility resulting from types and scale of new development and assesses counter measures that can mitigate such impacts. Such measures may include traffic management systems (e.g. roadway widening and traffic signal synchronizing), transit-oriented development (within one-quarter mile of the junction of high-frequency bus lines or of light rail stations), and other technical improvements to vehicle design and alternative transportation systems. Under this plan, the City of Inglewood has the responsibility to monitor development within its jurisdiction and to plan and implement programs and measures that can achieve such counterbalancing mobility improvements. Annually, the City must submit an evaluative report to the MTA on its monitoring program. Failure to maintain a positive

balance of mobility improvements over development impacts may result in the MTA and the Southern California Association of Governments making a determination of Inglewood's non-compliance with regional transportation and air quality plans. This could then result in the withholding of federal or state subvention funds (e.g. gas tax revenue, ISTEA funds) and other funds from the City.

APPENDIX

INFORMATION SOURCES

CITY OF INGLEWOOD

Department of Public Works
Engineering Division
Public Services Division
Environmental Services

Fire Department
Hazardous Materials Coordinator

Department of Community Development and Housing
Planning Division

REGIONAL AGENCIES

Los Angeles County Flood Control District

Los Angeles County Sanitation District

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Southern California Association of Governments

West Basin Municipal Water District

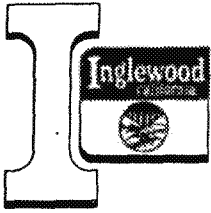
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Conservation
Division of Oil and Gas

Department of Health Services

Department of Water Resources

Environmental Protection Agency
Integrated Waste Management Board



CITY OF INGLEWOOD CALIFORNIA
 ONE MANCHESTER BOULEVARD / INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90301-1750



NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Prepared in accordance with California Administrative Code Section 15000 ff, and the Inglewood City Council Resolution No. 6631, the following Negative Declaration is made. This Declaration is documentation that, when final, no Environmental Impact Report is required for the specific project.

Project Title (& No.) Revised Conservation Element to Inglewood General Plan

Location Applicable City-wide

Project Sponsor City of Inglewood

Address One Manchester Blvd. Inglewood, CA 90301

Agency Contact William Barnett, Associate Planner Telephone (310) 412-5230

Project Description:

Amendment to Inglewood General Plan to supersede previously adopted 1973 Conservation Element with a revised Conservation Element in compliance with State guidelines for general plan elements. Purpose of Element is to identify programs and policies to conserve natural resources.

Reasons for Issuance:

1. The Element is in compliance with State general plan guidelines.
2. The Element identifies programs and policies that are specifically intended to minimize or prevent environmental contamination and to protect natural resources.

Findings:

It has been determined that the proposed project will have no significant adverse impact upon the environment.

Signature *A. Parcells*

Title Planning Manager

Date July 10, 1997

1 RESOLUTION NO. 97-93

2 A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
3 CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING
4 THE INGLEWOOD GENERAL PLAN BY ADOPTING
5 A REVISED CONSERVATION ELEMENT

6 WHEREAS, Section 65302(d) of the Government Code of the State
7 of California requires the inclusion of a Conservation Element in
8 the General Plan: and

9 WHEREAS, on August 6, 1997, the Planning Commission of the
10 City of Inglewood, California, conducted a duly noticed public
11 hearing to consider the approval of a revised Conservation Element
12 for the Inglewood General Plan to supersede the Conservation
13 Element adopted in 1973; and

14 WHEREAS, the Planning Commission adopted Resolution No. 1140
15 approving and recommending approval of the revised Conservation
16 Element to the Inglewood City Council and reciting certain findings
17 and determinations therefor; and

18 WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Inglewood, Califor-
19 nia, has now concluded a duly noticed public hearing to consider
20 the recommendation of the Planning Commission and reports and
21 testimony presented; and

22 WHEREAS, the City Council concurs with the findings, deter-
23 minations and recommendations of the Planning Commission;

24 NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INGLEWOOD,
25 CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

26 SECTION 1. The City Council hereby approves the revised
27 Conservation Element specified herein to be an amendment to the
28 General Plan of the City of Inglewood.

29 SECTION 2. A review of the amendment has resulted in the
30 determination that there will be no resultant adverse impact upon
31 the environment and therefore a Negative Declaration stating this
32 shall be filed with the County of Los Angeles.

SECTION 3. The Director of Community Development and Housing

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

is hereby instructed to file with the City Clerk a copy of the amendment to the General Plan as approved by the City Council and set forth in Section 1 of this Resolution. Upon the filing of this amendment with the City Clerk, the revised Conservation Element shall become and thereafter be a part of the Inglewood General Plan heretofore approved and adopted, superseding the previous Conservation Element.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and, henceforth and thereafter, the same shall be in full force and effect.

Passed, approved and adopted this 21st day of October, 1997.

ROOSEVELT F. DORN
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

ATTEST:

HERMANITA V. HARRIS
City Clerk